

&c., &c., &c.

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any two years from the commencement of his term; and any of these officers unless of absence who shall fail to report himself for duty in the limited above, except from the cause of sickness only, shall be placed on the furlough till full time has expired, and if he fails to appear at the end of law: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the Secretary of Navy from ordering a Court Martial to try any officer or sailor on the bedence of orders, nor to exclude any other cause of absence from being considered as such shall said Secretary be hereby deprived of his right to place any officer on furlough whom it might by any other existing law places on such leave.

SURVIVOR LEAVE AND FURLOUGH.

Sec. 26. And be it further enacted, That every officer after one leave of absence, must in every case discharge duty for at least two years before another distinct leave of absence can be obtained; and any officer so discharged without such duty, shall be reckoned a candidate for the former leave, and the rights and liabilities of said officers shall be determined accordingly.

PAY OF CERTAIN PETTY OFFICERS, SAILORS, ETC.

The pay of petty officers, sailors, and other members of the personnel of the Navy, now hereafter provided for in this act, shall be as is now provided by law with the exceptions herein named. There shall be paid at the discretion of the executive as follows:

To all ships' cooks, also, a sum not exceeding forty dollars per month.

To armors, in frigates, not exceeding thirty-five dollars per month.

To armors, in sloops, not exceeding thirty dollars per month.

To all mates, other than masters, mates, not exceeding thirty dollars per month.

To master-at-arms, not exceeding thirty-three dollars per month.

To ship's corporals, not exceeding thirty-two dollars per month.

To coxswains, quartermasters, quarter gunners, captains of forecables, captains of tops, captains of masts, boatswains, sailmakers, painters, stewards, cooks, and masters of the barge, each, not exceeding twenty eight dollars per month.

To musicians, not exceeding twenty-five dollars per month.

To seamen, not exceeding twenty-four dollars per month.

To ordinary seamen, not exceeding eighteen dollars per month.

To landsmen, not exceeding fifteen dollars per month.

To boys, not exceeding twelve dollars per month.

To firemen, first class, not exceeding thirty-eight dollars per month.

To firemen, second class, not exceeding thirty-three dollars per month.

To coalheavers, not exceeding twenty-five dollars per month.

ASSIMILATED RANK.

Sec. 32. And be it further enacted, That the assimilated rank between the line and staff officers shall hereafter be determined by the following provisions:-

1. Surgeons, purgers, chaplains, professors of mathematics, and chief engineers, of over twenty years standing in their respective grades, shall rank with commanders.

2. Surgeons, pursers, chaplains, professors of mathematics, and chief engineers, of over ten years standing, shall rank with lieutenant commanders.

3. Surgeons, pursers, chaplains, professors of mathematics, and chief engineers, of under nine years standing, shall rank with lieutenants.

4. Assistant surgeons shall rank next after lieutenants.

5. Assistant surgeons, assistant pursers, and first assistant engineers, shall rank next after masters in commission.

6. Second assistant engineers shall rank with midshipmen, and third assistant engineers next after midshipmen and before the forward officers.

7. This assimilated rank shall in no case confer on a staff officer the right to command, nor an additional command.

8. Commanding officers of whatever grade shall take precedence over all staff officers attached to their commands while on military duty. Under other circumstances precedence shall be regulated by the following scale: Nothing or service shall be put into effect; but no surgeon, purser, chaplain, professor of mathematics, or chief engineer, shall at any time be subject to the command of any warlike vessel, nor shall any of them be authorized to command may devolve upon a warrant officer by virtue of the foregoing provision.

9. Whenever any staff officer shall be arraigned before a court martial, a reasonable number of the members of the court shall be selected by him (one-third if the board be of the service with permit) of the members of said court shall be taken from the corps to which the officer so arraigned shall belong.

STREET PREACHING.

Margaret Bishop and the "Angel"—Fights at the Meeting in the Park—Admirable Conduct of the Police—A Quiet Sunday in Brooklyn, &c., &c., &c.

THE SCENE IN THE PARK.

Yesterday afternoon the gathering in the Park was somewhat more numerous than on previous occasions superinduced, no doubt, by the disturbance in Brooklyn last Sunday, and the rows and knock-downs took place between the Know Nothings and the Irishmen. The Chief of Police, Mr. Matzell, anticipating some disturbance, had in readiness all day a large posse of policemen ready to quell any breach of the peace that might happen to take place.

About three o'clock a woman named Margaret Bishop accended the City Hall steps and succeeded in drawing together an audience of some 400 persons, who listened somewhat attentively to her discourse.

At four o'clock, the Angel Gabriel not being present one of his followers took the place of Mrs. Bishop, and began preaching about the grand old city of New York eventually taking place between Roman Catholics and Protestants, commenting rather severely upon the propriety of Roman Catholics acknowledging the Pope as the head of the church. During his attacks upon the Roman Catholic clergy, and all connected with that belief, several fights occurred, and many blows were exchanged. One man was carried down and trampled upon. The Chief of Police and Judge Beebe were very active in ferreting out the leaders of the disturbance, and upon their being satisfied that they had secured the worst of the riotous element, and designated an officer was despatched in citizens clothes after the officious gentleman, who was usually, and in fact, was called "Wide Awake," and who was known to have been there, before he was well aware of the fact. In this way a large number of arrests were made, the parties omitted being about one-half of those who, to all appearances, had been present. The remainder were taken to the Irishmen. The latter party showed evidence of hesitancy at the hands of the former, and few were without bloody noses, bruises, and cuts, altogether making a disgraceful affair, as it was nothing but a trifling scene rowdism and street brawling. The least alarm created a panic, and was the signal for a general rush to call off the dogs. The police were everywhere, and were in being possessed of that unenviable head dress called "Wide Awakes." Several of the leaders in "rushes" were taken to the hospital, and others were sent to the Chief of Police, whose preparations for the prevention or quelling of any riot or serious disturbance, was truly admirable, and deserve the commendation of every citizen.

About seven o'clock, City Judge Beebe entered the Mayor's office, from the window of which a full view could be taken of the people crowded in front of the City Hall, listening to the preacher addressing them. The Judge took his position at the window, and scarcely had he been there ten minutes before he observed a young man busily engaged in looking up and down among the faces of these young men, the Judge took particular notice of him, and saw that he wore an ancient and worn hat, which was termed a "Wide Awake" hat. This individual appeared to be a leader in all the disturbances. From the crowd he jumped down, and immediately proceeded to overlook the crowd, and having witnessed several disturbances produced by this "Wide Awake" chap, and his companions, the Judge directed the Chief of Police to arrest him, and to impose upon him the Captain Ditchett for that purpose; the Captain executed the order in a very quiet and efficient manner. He proceeded to the crowd, and seeing the man, and finding him exhibiting any emblem of office, tapping the young man on the shoulder, saying, "I want to see you on my side." The young man supposing that the Captain was speaking to him, turned round, and immediately proceeded to the destruction of some Catholic Irishman, walked off a few steps from the crowd towards the Chief's office, where the Chief of Police followed him, and arrested him, and ordered him to go into the Mayor's office. This announcement started Mr. Wide Awake, who found that he had been deceived, and immediately returned to the crowd, and proceeded from his pocket there, and indicated the resistance would only cause the use of it on his head. The prisoner then called out "wide awakes," which seemed to excite the crowd, and they began to move forward, to late, as before they could understand the movement. Mr. Wide Awake was lodged in the Chief's office, and the Chief of Police, who was a member of the same, and was pronounced, who all pointed out the prisoner as the leader of the gang. Judge Beebe asked the prisoner his name, and replied was—Joseph Knight. I am here, and go for the freedom of speech." The Judge then said, "I have been observing your conduct, and your acts of violence for some time past. There was not the least reason for any interference for the protection of the preach-

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NEWSPAPERS BY TELEGRAPH.

Important from Quebec.
THE FISHERY AND ECONOMICITY TREATY BETWEEN
THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES AND
UNITED STATES.

QUEBEC, June 17, 1884.

The following is a synopsis of the reciprocity from that country which was submitted yesterday to the Provisional Parliament by Lord Selkirk.

Article first throws open the fisheries of British America, except those of Newfoundland, and the salmon, and shell fisheries, to American citizens.

Article second provides for settling fishing disputes by arbitration, and also gives to the British a right in American fisheries, to the thirty-four parallel of latitude.

Article third provides for the free exchange of fish and breadstuffs; all kinds of animals; all kinds of smoked and salted meats; cotton, wool, seeds and vegetables; all kinds of dried and preserved fruits; and all products of fish, and of all other creatures in the water; poultry and eggs; furs and skins; dressed stags, and all kinds, round, bent, or new-cast; state; slate; hickory, ash, bass, yellow, and hard; horns; manure; ores of iron, copper, lead, tin, and silver; and all other minerals; whole or in part; brewer's; plants, trees, and shrubs; fish; oil; fish; broom corn; barley; grain, grass or unground; hair; or griddlestones, brown or wrought or unwrought; glass; staves; fish; unwrought tobacco; rags.

Article fourth throws open the River St. Lawrence to the Canadian and American vessels, the American government undertaking to urge the State governments to admit British vessels into their canals. Both to permit the navigation on equal terms.

Article fifth provides for the ratification of the treaty within six months, or sooner if possible. Great Britain may withdraw from Americans the right of navigation on the rivers, in which case Americans can annul the second.

Article sixth provides for including Newfoundland with her consent.

From Washington.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.—THE TERRITORIAL APPOINTMENTS.—THE RUSH FOR OFFICE.—THE RECORDS CONGRESS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1884.

The Senate has determined to pass the Homestead bill previous to the time fixed for the recess. It is quite certain the bill will be disposed of during the session.

The debate on the Veto Message closes on Tuesday, when the Homestead measure will be the first business subsequent to the disposal of that discussion.

The Territorial appointments will be kept back as far as possible, that the announcement may not have an influence upon certain measures which the Executive has to pass through smoothly. The number of applicants for places is enormous, and embraces a great variety of professions.

It is confidently believed the House will concur in the Senate's rejection of the bill, and the ratification of the Homestead Bill, which bill is to be made party measure, at least in the Senate.

Further from Mexico.

THE GADSDEN TREATY.—REPORTS FROM THE SOUTH.—RUMORS OF REBELLION.

BALTIMORE, June 18, 1884.

New Orleans papers of Monday last are so full of them that the details of the Mexican news from Vera Cruz to the 8th inst.

The *See* says, the Mexican papers are perfectly full of the news of the hidden treaty.

There are various rumors of officers lately by San Anna in the South, from which it would appear that revolt in that section of the country was being gradually suppressed. Many prisoners had been made.

There was considerable discontent in various departments.

At Guanajuato, several rebels had been shot.

Later from Venezuela.

TRANQUILITY OF THE COUNTRY.—THE MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18, 1884.

The bark *Paez* has arrived at this port from San Pablo, with dates to the 23d instant.

The republic was in a tranquil state, and the appearance of political affairs indicated the election of Monagas as President.

The demand for produce had greatly increased, and prices were advancing. Coffee sold at 10 1/2 cts. a libras 17c. Indigo 8 1/2 cents for F. brand, Cocoa 32 1/2 cents.

Wonderful Reformation.

SUNDAY IN PHILADELPHIA UNDER THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18, 1884.

As a general thing, the proclamation of Mayor Connelley has been respected by the tavern keepers, although a few are selling to customers entering through back door while others are selling openly, designing to contest the constitutionality of the law.

Most of the "rummies" have resorted to Camden Windmill Island, where immense sales are going on.

The lager beer saloons are also closed, and several of their signs scraped and flags displayed at half mast.

One displays a placard—"Come to church, where the law is rather depressed, the demand light, and the business uncommonly quiet—not a drunken man seen day. The mass of our citizens are gratified at the successful experiment, and will sustain the movement to the utmost."

Riot at Pottsville, Pa.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.—ASSASSINATION OF AN AMERICAN.—AN IRISHMAN STABBED—OTHER PERSONS INJURED.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18, 1884.

An affray occurred last night, at Pottsville, where an American, was found dead in the street, terribly cut and gashed about the body. John Mann was also cut and bruised. John Dougherty, an Irishman, was also stabbed but was to be arrested on suspicion of killing Keen. Much mystery prevails about the bloody affair, and great excitement exists.

New Hampshire Politics.

CONCORD, June 18, 1884.

Mr. Morrison, it is asserted, refused to allow his name to be used in connection with the United States Senatorship by the bolting democrats.

The New Hampshire Convention of the introduction of a liquor bill in the Legislature.

The session will probably be a protracted one.

Markets.

PROVIDENCE, June 17, 1884.

Our cotton market has been steady during the past week, with moderate sales and a better feeling.

The market is rather depressed, the demand light, prices variable. Sales of the week, 62,300 lbs. Print cloths are without change in prices, but the demand active. Sales of the week, 60,200 pieces.

LATER FROM PARA.—The brig *Chatsworth*, Capt. Brown, arrived at this port yesterday, brings advices from Para to May 30th. There were no foreign vessels of war in port. The Brazilian vessels of war in port, are as follows:—*Asa-Paia*, brig *Canibler*, 12 guns; *Itacacora*, 10 guns; *Leopoldina*, 10 guns—has been ashore near Macapa and threw her guns overboard; at Macapa, stores corvette *Paraense*; at Gurupia, brig *Andoruba*, steamer *Rio Negro*, belonging to the Amazon company, has been repaired and was to have commenced running about ten days.

Williamsburg City News.

CHILD DROWNED.—A little child, three years of age, Christian Meyer, residing on the 11th avenue, while playing about a sunken lot filled with water, in Moore street, about 6 o'clock on Saturday evening, fell in and drowned. The cause is rather depressed, the demand light, and a verdict of death by drowning was rendered.

Jersey City Intelligence.

A Child Drowned in Connecticut.—A little daughter, Mrs. Bell, a widow residing in Newark avenue, near Old Bull's Head, fell into a cistern, on Friday afternoon and was drowned. She was a little girl, four years of age.

DECLINED.—Rev. O. B. Frothingham, Unitarian elder of Salem, has declined an invitation to become pastor of the Unitarian Society in Jersey City, where he has recently organized, and has purchased a church.

FESTIVAL.—The ladies of St. Paul's M. E. Church hold their strawberry festival in the adjacent Building for the benefit of that church.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.—In the absence of Recorder of Justice Gardiner presides in the Recorder's Court. Mrs. Wiley was arraigned, on Saturday, for drunkenness and vagrancy to destroy herself. Her husband was arrested for interfering with officer Tanner when he tested her. He was fined three dollars, and his wife discharged.

Naval Intelligence.

United States frigate *Savannah*, and brig *Rainbow* were at Rio Janeiro last night, having arrived April 21st of this month.

Commander Rousseau, we understand, has taken command of the *Pontchartraine* Navy Yard, from the 1st in relieving Commodore Tannan, who is on leave of absence for his health.

Domestic Intelligence.

The inferments in St. Louis during the week on June 12th were 162, an increase of 57 over the previous week. The cholera is quiet prevalent there.